CLAIMS:

1. A method of improving adherence to an architectural part or electrical or electronic part upon exposure to steam of a room temperature curable organopolysiloxane composition, said method comprising the step of:

blending (C) 0.1 to 10 parts by weight of an organosilicon compound of the following general formula (3):

$$(R^2O)_p\underset{\displaystyle |\atop \displaystyle R^1_{3-p}}{Si}\text{-}R^3\text{-}NH\text{-}R^4\text{-}NH_2 \qquad (3)$$

wherein R^1 is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms are as defined above, R^3 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, R^4 is a divalent aromatic ring-bearing hydrocarbon radical of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, and p is an integer of 1 to 3, at least one of the NH and NH_2 radicals being not directly attached to the aromatic ring in R^4, with (A) 100 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane of the following general formula (2):

$$(R^2O)_{3-m}\overset{\displaystyle R^1_m\atop \displaystyle |}{Si}O(SiOR^1_2O)_n\overset{\displaystyle R^1_m\atop \displaystyle |}{Si}(OR^2)_{3-m} \qquad (2)$$

wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, n is an integer of at least 10, and m is independently an integer of 0 or 1, or both, and (B) 0.1 to 30 parts by weight of a silane compound having at least two ketoxime radicals each attached to a silicon atom in a molecule, the remaining radicals attached to silicon atoms being selected from the group consisting of

methyl, ethyl, propyl, vinyl and phenyl, or a partial hydrolyzate thereof or both.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said architectural part or electrical or electronic part is composed of glass or coated steel.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein 1 to 5 parts by weight of component (C) is blended with components (A) and (B).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (3), R^2 is methyl or ethyl and R^3 is methylene, ethylene, or propylene.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (3), R^4 is selected from the following structures:

$-CH_2-C_6H_4-$ (4),

$-CH_2-C_6H_4-CH_2-$ (5),

$-CH_2-C_6H_4-CH_2-CH_2-$ (6),

$-CH_2-C_6H_4-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ (7),

$-CH_2-CH_2-C_6H_4-$ (8),

$-CH_2-CH_2-C_6H_4-CH_2-$ (9),

$-CH_2-CH_2-C_6H_4-CH_2-CH_2-$ (10),

$-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-C_6H_4-$ (11), and

$-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-C_6H_4-CH_2-$ (12).

6. The method of claim 1, wherein component (A) is a silanol end-blocked polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of 700 centistokes at 25°C, component (B) is a methyltributanoximesilane, and component (C) is a compound of the formula $(CH_3O)_3Si-C_3H_6-NH-C_6H_4-CH_2NH_2$.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising a filler.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the filler is silica and/or carbon black.